

DOLININ, K.A., gornyy inzh.; INDENBAUM, N.Ye., gornyy inzh.

Automatization of industrial processes in nonferrous metal mines
of the Sverdlovsk Economic Region. Gor. zhur. no. 1:59-63 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Sverdlovskiy sovsarkhos (for Dolinin). 2. Degtyarskiy mednyy
rudnik (for Indenbaum).
(Sverdlovsk Province---Mining engineering)
(Automatic control)

DOCTAVIN, N.Y.

S. A.

sec't. B

- 697
402. Hydrodynamic calculation of heating sections in
apparatus heated by the vapour of a liquid hydrocarbon
organic heat carrier. N. Z. J. Sauer. "Proc. Roy. Soc.,
No. 3, p-10 (May, 1951) in London.
Their many advantages are leading to the increased

application of organic heat carriers, although their
physical properties necessitate careful design of
tubing, piping and condenser circuit. With a simple
and flowing nature of the conditions, determination
of static pressure should include all factors influencing
resistance of the hydraulic circuit. Such resistance
calculated on the arithmetic mean velocity is shown
to be only 75% of the actual. J. LUKASIEWICZ

DOLININ, N.P.
USSR/Chemistry - Chemical Engineering, Heat-transfer media

FD-2645

Card 1/1 Pub. 50-10/18

Author : Dolinin, N. P.

Title : Practical experience in the designing and operation of boilers
in which a high-boiling organic heat-transfer medium is vaporized

Periodical : Khim. prom. No 3, 158-160, Apr-May 1955

Abstract : Describes the characteristics and operation of boilers for the
vaporization of the high-boiling heat-transfer agent VOT (a
diphenyl mixture) These boilers were designed by the State
Planning Institute of the Aniline Dyestuffs Industry. Two
figures, one table.

Institution : State Planning Institute of the Aniline Dyestuffs Industry
(Giproanilkraska)

AUTHOR: Dolinin, N. P.

SOV/64-58-6-12/15

TITLE: A Graphical Method for the Calculation of the Outer Circulation Flow in Units With High-Poiling Organic Heat Carriers (OT)(Graficheskiy metod rascheta vneshnego tsirkulyatsionnogo kontura v ustanovaakh s vysokokipyashchim organichestvom teplonositel'm (VOT))

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 6, pp 370-376 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The heat carrier referred to by the title, which is an eutectic mixture of diphenyl and diphenyl oxide, is widely used in the chemical industry. In order to secure the necessary velocity of the heat carrier in the circulation flow, it is necessary to provide a sufficient static pressure head which has to be determined already at the time of planning. The article presents a graphical method for the calculation of the outer closed circulation of VOT plants with natural flow. It is mentioned that in VOT plants the condensate is steadily in turbulent motion with a self-flowing return. The calculation of the outer circulation flow according to the graphical method is to be carried out in the following order: 1) The diameter of the tube is fixed and the velocity of the heat carrier

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SOV/C4-58-6-12/15

A Graphical Method for the Calculation of the Outer Circulation Flow in Units With High-Boiling Organic Heat Carriers (VDT)

is determined by means of the nomograph. 2) The product of "w·d" is calculated, and the equivalent length corresponding to the unit of resistance is determined by means of another nomograph. 3) Then the number of units of resistance in the circulation flow is calculated by means of a table and the calculation scheme found. 4) By means of a nomograph the required height of the pressure head in the given section is then calculated, Q kcal per hour, (the given quantity), t, (temperature of the heat carrier) and w (velocity of the heat carrier) being the operating data. The method is then explained by an example. There are 6 figures, 2 tables, and 3 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Giproanilkraska

Card 2/2

5(1)
AUTHOR:Dolinin, N. P.

SOV/64-59-3-11/24

TITLE:

Concentration of Sulphuric Acid With Overheated Steam

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 3, pp 52-55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The method most frequently applied in the USSR of concentrating weak sulphuric acid in apparatus "Khemika" has several deficiencies. The latter can be abolished by applying overheated water steam as heat carrier (Ref 1) instead of waste gases, and the development of a closed circulation. The whole process of concentrating sulphuric acid can be divided into two parts - the evaporation of water to 70% H_2SO_4 and the evaporation between 70 and 95% H_2SO_4 . The process is described by means of a schematic device (Fig 1) showing that the water steam is overheated to 700°, a fact which is proved by the computation of the heat balance. Data on the pressure of the water steam on various parts of the system are also computed mathematically, as well as the heat scheme of the steam consumption (Fig 2). Computations regarding the capacity of the steam overheatere were carried out and its data are given. If sulphuric acid

Card 1/2

Concentration of Sulphuric Acid with Overheated Steam SOV/64-59-3-11/24
of lower concentration is produced, the temperature of the
necessary water steam is considerably reduced (Table).
There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 2 references, 1 of which
is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Giproanilkraska (Giproanilkraska)

Card 2/2

S/064/60/000/03/11/022
B010/B008

AUTHOR: Dolinin, N. P.

TITLE: Heat Transfer in Apparatus With External Tubular Coil Heating and the Determination of Their Heating Surfaces

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 3, pp. 234-241

TEXT: The temperature distribution between a tubular coil heating and the body of the apparatus to be heated, as well as the thermo-kinetic processes in apparatus with external tubular coil heating were analyzed. The equations derived can be applied for various designs of this type of heating. The temperature distribution was analyzed without consideration of the welding seams for the purpose of simplifying the computations, since the difference in the computations amounts only to 10-15%. Besides, the wall of the apparatus to be heated was assumed to be flat, the temperature distribution to be uniform, and the coefficient of thermal conductivity of the tube wall and the apparatus wall to be equal and constant. The following equations are derived: equation (46) for the determination of the distance between the tubular windings of a coil of

VC

Card 1/2

Heat Transfer in Apparatus With External
Tubular Coil Heating and the Determination
of Their Heating Surfaces

S/064/60/000/03/11/022
B010/B008

arbitrary height, and equation (56) for a fixed height of the coil; equation (62) for the determination of the maximum distance between the tubular windings; equation (44) for the determination of the length of a tubular coil of arbitrary height, and equation (54) for a fixed height; equation (49) for the determination of the maximum temperature of the apparatus wall, and equation (50) for the minimum temperature. The computation of a tubular coil heater of a fixed height for the heating of an autoclave is mentioned as an example for the computation, the vapor of a diphenyl mixture (BOT (VOT)) with a temperature of 360°C being used as heat carrier. There are 6 figures.

JC

ASSOCIATION: Giproorkhim

Card 2/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6429

Dolinin, N.P.

Ustanovki dlya nagreva khimicheskoy apparatury vysokotemperaturnymi
organicheskimi teplonositelyami (Units for Heating Chemical
Equipment by Means of High-Temperature, Organic Heat-Transfer
Media) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1963. 290 p. Errata slip inserted.
3800 copies printed.

Reviewer: S.M. Lukomskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.:
V.A. Grigor'yev, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing
House: A.L. Tairova; Tech. Ed.: A.F. Uvarova; Managing Ed. for
Literature on Chemical and Textile Machine Building: V.I. Rybakova,
Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians of
planning and design organizations and for the production opera-
tion personnel of the chemical industry.

Card 1/8

Units for Heating (Cont.)

sov/6429

COVERAGE: The book discusses the design, assembly, and operation of heating units which use organic high-temperature heating media for the heating and cooling of chemical apparatus. The most commonly used organic heat carriers are "VOT" (Dowtherm A) and ditolylmethane. The author compares Soviet boiler designs and Soviet heat-transfer media with foreign products and practices. He stresses the necessity for the development of medium- and high-capacity boiler units on the order of 10^6 -- $8 \cdot 10^6$ kcal/hr. The present Soviet maximum is 500,000 kcal/hr. The text uses domestic and foreign designs as a starting point for the development of new units. Design, thermodynamic, hydrodynamic, and performance details are given. Chapter VII describes the properties of the following heating media: "VOT," TAS-190, Mobiltherm-600 and Mobiltherm Light, DTM, DKM, and TDM. There are 62 Soviet references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [Abridged]:

Introduction

3

Card 2/2

*BA Delivery B**5*

Properties of solutions of cellulose acetate. A. R. Jähniger and K. I. Dzhankulov. U. S. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R., 1950, 22, 775-784).—The dissolution of acetylcellulose is accompanied by interaction between the polar groups of macromol. and those of the solvent. The greater is this interaction the better is the solvent. Due to the solvation of the polar groups of the macromol. the chain-like mol. acquire more freedom of rotation. This is manifested by a decrease in η of the solution and increase of conventional d of acetate de (measured on tetrahydrofuran) that the d of solvent is constant. The sp. η (η_s), and tetrahydrofuran (d_4), d_4 , and sp. osmotic pressure (Δ_p) have been measured for acetylcellulose with mol. wt. 61,000 and 56,000 (mol. wt measured in CHCl_3) and calculated by method of Bowlett and Marshall, R., 1945, II, 134), in solutions containing 6.08-15% of solute in CO_2Me , $\text{NH}_3\text{-P}_2$, 80% HCO_2H , AcOH , 90% PbOH , a mixture of CO_2Me (90%) and EtOH , and a mixture of $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_2$ (90%) and EtOH . The same properties were measured for triacetylcellulose in solutions containing 6.08-10% of solute in AcOH , CH_2Cl_2 , 90% PbOH , and in a mixture of $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_2$ (90%) and EtOH . In all cases except 100% AcOH , an increase in η is accompanied by a decrease in d . Assessing solvent power by the decrease in η_s and (η) and increase of d all solvents form the following order: for diacetylcellulose: $\text{I}_{\text{sopt}} > \text{phenol and alcohol} > \text{acid} > \text{aniline}$; for triacetylcellulose: $\text{acid} > \text{phenol} > \text{chlorinated hydrocarbons}$. In case of strong solvents the solvation decreases appreciably with the increase of the content of acetylcellulose in solution, i.e., d decreases with increasing concn. of solute. In the concn. solutions the macromol. sit less closely packed and the mobility of macromol. is smaller because of the interaction of their polar groups.

J. R. J. ZABA.

*McCormick**cA**23*

Solutions of acetylcellulose. A. B. Pakshver and M. I. Dzhumaguz. *Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 23, 819-28 (1950) (Engl. translation). Solns of secondary low mol. wt. acetyl cellulose (I) (mol. wt. 18,000 and 81,500, resp.) and trimethylcellulose (II) (mol. wt. 417,000) were made in concn. of 0.05-12.0% in various solvents (Me₂CO, 80% HCOOH, AcOH, 50% Me₂CO-50% HOH, 90% CH₃OH-10% H₂O, Cello-Na, 80% CH₃Cl-15% HOH, CH₃Cl), and the intrinsic viscosity, vol. shrinkage, and nominal sp. gr. of the solns. were measured. Soln. of acetylcellulose (III) exhibits interaction between the macromols., polar groups, and the solvent. The stronger this interaction, the stronger the action of the solvent. The intermol. reactions between the macromols. themselves also have an important effect. Because of solvation of the polar groups of the macromols., the chain mol. acquire greater mobility and, hence, become kinked. Increase in the freedom of rotation of the individual links in the macromol. chains is reflected in a decrease in the soln. viscosity and an increase in d. of the atom arrangement within the solvent-acetylcellulose system. The following rule applies to the different solvents: the lower the specific and intrinsic viscosities, the higher the sp. gr. and sp. vol. shrinkage of the solns. With diminishing viscosities, the solvents can be arranged in order of decreasing solvent power: for I, ketones > phenol and alcs. > acids > amines; for II, acids > phenol > chlorinated hydrocarbons. In strong solvents the degree of solvation drops off as the concn. of III increases, and the sp. gr. and specific shrinkage decrease; the d. of the arrangement of atoms in the given sol. drop off owing to a decrease in the mobility of the macromols., caused in turn by interactions between their polar groups.
S. I. Aronovskiy

DOLININ, V.A.

Prevention of wound infection with penicillin and sulfanilamides.
Vest. khir. Grekova, Leningr. '72 no. 4:7-12 July-Aug. 1952.

(CLML 22:5)

1. Of the Department of Military Field Surgery, Military Medical
Academy imeni S. M. Kirov (Head of Department -- Prof. S. I.
Banaytis, Corresponding Member AMS USSR).

DOLININ, V.A., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Method for the measurement and registration of a burn surface. Voen.-
med. zhur. no.8:55-56 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:7)
(BURNS AND SCALDS)

DOLININ, V.A., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; IVAROV, B.S., podpolkovnik
meditsinskoy sluzhby

Some problems in military anesthesiology. Voen. med. zhur. no.2:
18-20 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

ACC NR: AR6037012 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/003/011/3422/3424

AUTHOR: Bronshteyn, I. M.; Dolinin, V. A.

ORG: Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute im. A. I. Gersten (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Inelastic scattering of electrons in beryllium and lead at large angles of incidence of the primary beam

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 11, 1966, 3422-3424

TOPIC TAGS: beryllium, lead, electron scattering, inelastic scattering, electron reflection

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (FTT v. 6, 2644, 1964) on inelastic scattering of electrons in Be, Al, Si, Ti, Ni, and Pb at energies 0.1 - 5 kev and primary-electron angles from 0 to 60°. The present paper presents some results of investigations of inelastic scattering of electrons in Be and Pb at primary-beam angles 60 - 89°. The experimental technique and procedure are described earlier (FTT v. 3, 1122, 1961 and preceding papers). The investigated substance was evaporated in high vacuum ($\sim 10^{-8}$ mm Hg) on a polished mirror-smooth glass substrate cooled with liquid oxygen. A special oscillographic method was developed to measure the currents of the primary electrons and of the inelastically reflected electrons. The results showed that the dependence of the coefficient of elastic reflection on the energy is the same at angles above 60° as previously obtained below 60°. In the

Cord 1/2

ACC NR: AP6037012

case of lead, the inelastic reflection coefficient exhibits some anomalies, and the effective depth of emergence of the inelastically reflected electrons does not depend on the angle of incidence. The character of the electron motion in beryllium depends essentially on the energy. The higher the electron energy, the straighter the electron path. On the other hand, the longer the path of the electrons the more energy they lose, and their motion therefore becomes more diffuse. The results show that some 70% of the path of electrons with energy 2 - 4 kev moves in the beryllium almost in a straight line. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Jun66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

30681

24,3400 (1163)

S/141/61/004/004/010/024
E202/E135

AUTHORS: Dolinin, Yu.R., and Pomerantsev, N.M.

TITLE: Paramagnetic frequency locking of an autodyne oscillator used in a nuclear resonance spectrometer

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika, vol.4, no.4, 1961, 659-670

TEXT: The authors have designed a particularly sensitive nuclear resonance spectrometer based on the autodyne oscillator design, which with a relatively weak field strength of 2600 Gs and without sample rotation is capable of registering strong absorption signals, e.g. from a 4 mg sample of toluene. The principle of the spectrometer's design is shown in the block diagram of Fig.1, where: 1 - external frequency generator working at twice the frequency of the main autodyne generator, and locking parametrically the frequency of the latter; 2 - autodyne generator; 3 - HF amplifier; 4 - LF amplifier; 5 - CRT oscilloscope registering the spectra and monitoring the field; 6 - cathode follower with differential output for feeding the field modulating coils; 7 - audio generator supplying the voltage

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30681

Paramagnetic frequency locking of ... S/141/61/004/004/010/024
E202/E135

to the electronic interrupter.

Detailed discussion of the circuit is given, including all the values of the components in the RF section of the spectrometer. There are 4 figures and 7 references: 3 Soviet-bloc, 1 Russian translation from non-Soviet work, and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The English language references read as follows:

Ref.2: F. Bloch, Phys. Rev., Vol.70, 460 (1946).

Ref.4: E.R. Andrew, Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (Yadernyy magnitnyy rezonans) 1955, Russian translation IL, M., 1957.

Ref.7: R. Evans, J. Sci. Instr., Vol.37, 353 (1960).

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova
(Physicochemical Scientific Research Institute imeni L.Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: February 27, 1961

Card 2/3

DOLININ, Yu.R.; POMERANTSEV, N.M.

Parametric locking of the frequency of an autodyne generator in a
nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
radiofiz. 4 no.4:665-670 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni
L.Ya. Karpova.
(Nuclear magnetic resonance and relaxation--Measurement)

BIRUNI, Abu Rayhan [al-Biruni]; BELENITSKIY, A.M.[translator];
LEMMLEYN , G.G., prof., red.[deceased]; BARANOV , Kh.K.,
prof., red.; DOLININA, A.A., red.; ZYRIN, A.A., red.
izd-va; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.N., tekhn. red.

[Collection of information for the recognition of precious
minerals; mineralogy] Sobranie svedenii dlja poznaniia dra-
gotsennostei; mineralogija. Stat'i i primechaniia A.M.
Belenitakogo i G.G.Lemmleina. Leningrad,Izd-vo AN SSSR,
1963. 518 p. Translated from the Arabic. (MIRA 17:1)

L 6344-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1)
ACC NR: AP5026716 SOURCE CODE: UR/0141/65/008/005/0994/1001

AUTHOR: Aronovich, G. V.; Dolinina, E. N.; Motova, M. I.

ORG: Gorkiy State University (Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Determination of safe and unsafe boundaries of the stability region in the case of sewn-focus-type equilibrium

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 8, no. 5, 1965, 994-1001

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control theory, differential equation, control system stability

ABSTRACT: The problem of determining the safe and unsafe boundaries of the stability region in the case of a sewn-focus-type equilibrium is determined in a general case. The paper consists of two sections. In section 1, for a second-order system expressed in the usual variables, an explicit expression is derived for the quantity g_0 , whose sign determines the character of the stability boundary in the case considered. In section 2, g_0 is obtained in the explicit form for a system of n -th order expressed in canonical variables. It is shown that g_0 depends only on the co-

UDC: 62 — 501.32

Card 1/2

6/20/1983

L 6344-66

ACC NR: AP5026716

efficients in the equations for the critical variables x_1 , x_2 , and hence, it is the same for any $n \geq 2$. Orig. art. has: 30 formulas.

SUB CODE: DP,EC/ SUBM DATE: 31Mar65/ ORIG REF: 014/ OTH REF: 000

now

Card 2/2

PEREL'MAN, F.M.; DOLININA, R.M.

Solubility and viscosity isotherms (50°) in the system LiI - LiBr - H₂O.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.7:1681-1684 Jl '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN SSSR imeni
N.S.Kurnakova i Azerbaydzhanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Lithium iodide) (Lithium bromide) (Systems (Chemistry))

PEREL'MAN, F.M.; DOLININA, R.M.

Isotherms (50°) of solubility, specific gravity, and viscosity
in the system NaI - NaBr - H₂O. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.10:
2459-2462 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova
AN SSSR i Azerbaydzhanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Alkali metal halides) (Systems (Chemistry))

S/078/62/007/007/010/013
B117/B101

AUTHORS: Perel'man, F. M., Dolinina, R. M.

TITLE: Isotherms of solubility (50°C) and of viscosity for the system LiI - LiBr - H_2O

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 7, no. 7, 1962, 1681 - 1684

TEXT: The authors were the first to study the system LiI - LiBr - H_2O at 50°C by physicochemical analysis methods. The solubility isotherm was found to consist of two branches joining at the eutectic point of the composition LiI 41.95% and LiBr 27.62%. No chemical compounds and solid solutions were found in the system. The isotherms of the specific gravity and viscosity were similar to the above. In the eutectic point, the specific gravity was 2.025 and the viscosity 6.877 cp. All solutions saturated with lithium iodide were red-brown. 0.12 - 0.13% free iodine were found near the eutectic point. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

Card 1/2

Isotherms of solubility...

S/078/62/007/007/010/013
B117/B101

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk
SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the
Academy of Sciences USSR). Azerbaydzhanskiy gosudarstvennyy
universitet (Azerbaijani State University)

SUBMITTED: September 1, 1961

Card 2/2

BLIZNICHENKO, S.I.; GURARI, F.G.; DOLININA, T.V.; TRUSHKOVA, L.Ya.

Characteristics of the Lokosovo series in the middle Ob' Valley.
Trudy SNIIGGIM no.26:62-76 '62.

(Ob' Valley--Petroleum geology) (Ob' Valley--Gas, Natural--Geology)
(MIRA 16:3)

DOLINKA, Bertalan, dr., a mezogazdasagi tudomanyok kandidatusa
PLETSER, Janos, aspirans

Role of temperature and environment in the wintering of
corn moth. Elovilag 7 no.3:36-40 My-Je '63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Mezogazdasagi Kutatointezete,
Martonvasar (for Dolinka)."
2. Orszagos Meteorologial Intezet Agr. Meteorologial
Obszervatoriuma, Martonvasar (for Pletser).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820013-2

LABUTIN, A.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; DOLINKIN, V.N., inzh.

Instruments for welding thermoplastic sheets. Svar. proizv. no.8:
41-42 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820013-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820013-2

BONDARENKO, A.V.; DOLINKINA, V.I.; KUT'IN, A.M.; PARBEROV, M.I.

Synthesis of vinylxylol based on xylene and acetaldehyde.
Khim. i khim. tekhn. 1:101-107 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya sinteticheskogo
kauchuka i Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820013-2"

S/204/62/002/004/014/019
E075/E435

AUTHORS: Bondarenko, A.V., Dolinkina, V.P., Kut'in, A.I.
Farberov, M.I.

TITLE: Synthesis of vinylxylene from xylene and acetaldehyde

PERIODICAL: Neftekhimiya, v.2, no.4, 1962, 585-591

TEXT: The synthesis was carried out in two stages: stage 1 - condensation of xylene and acetaldehyde to produce dixylylethane, stage 2 - catalytic cracking of dixylylethane with the formation of vinylxylene and ethylxylene. The first reaction was conducted with 92 to 96% H₂SO₄ as catalyst, the molar ratio of the acid to acetaldehyde and xylene being 1:0.25:1. Technical xylene as well as individual isomers could be used in this reaction. An increase of the molar ratio of acetaldehyde to xylene above 0.25:1 lowered the yield of dixylylethane. The reaction temperature had no effect on the yield between -14 to +10°C, however, at 20°C the yield decreased markedly. Under the optimum conditions the yield reached about 36% of the xylene taken and 82% of the reacted xylene. The second reaction was conducted in the presence of a clay (kaolin) activated by heating in air at 550 to 570°C. The yield of vinylxylene increased with Card 1/2

Synthesis of vinylxylene...

S/204/62/002/004/014/019
E075/E435

temperature up to 600°C and reaction time (the time of contact up to 0.2 sec). The yield of ethylxylene increased at the same time. Dilution of dixylylethane with steam, or working under a vacuum, increased the yield of vinylxylene and improved its quality. The optimum condition for the reaction are: temperature - 500°C, contact time - 0.05 sec, dilution with water vapour 1:28 (moles), final partial pressure in the system - 110 mm Hg. The yield under these conditions is about 62% of the feed. Vinylxylene obtained consists exclusively of 2,4-dimethylstyrene. There are 3 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATIONS: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya SK (Scientific Research Institute of Monomers for Synthetic Rubber) Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut (Yaroslavl' Technological Institute)

Card 2/2

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Pathological.
Pathological Anatomy.

S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 36039

Authors : Dolinko, Sh. B.; Loginova, L. B.

Inst : Not given

Title : Concerning Epithelial Coccygeal Ducts.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Elementy proktologii, Kuybyshev, 1956, 75-82

Abstract : During the investigation of 1,000 children, up to 16 years, epithelial coccygeal ducts having a congenital defect development, were revealed in 1% of the cases; in adults, they are encountered in 0.3%. Depending upon the degree of invagination of the skin, epithelial coccygeal ducts, from funnel-shaped retractions to typical canals, are observed. Funnel-shaped retractions appear in 5.4% of children and in 5.1% of adults. They have diverse forms and are not complicated by inflammatory processes. The greatest percentage of epithelial coccygeal ducts, the retractile variety, is observed in the newborn. -- S.K. Fominov.

Card 1/1

DOLINKO, Sh.B. (g. Kuybyshev (oblastnoy), ul. Stepana Razina, d.88, kv. 4);
~~RODRIGUEZ~~, S.M. (g. Kuybyshev (oblastnoy), ul. Artsibushevskaya, d.210,
kv. 1)

Surgical treatment of cancer of the rectum. Vop.onk. 5 no.5:820-823
'59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noj khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.M. Aminev)
Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RECTUM, neoplasms
surg., abdominoperineal resection (Eng))

DOLINKO, Sh.B., assistant

Epithelial coccygeal ducts. Elem. prokt. no. 2:144-147 '60.

(SACROCOCCYGEAL REGION--DISEASES) (FISTULA) (MIRA 14:11)

DCLINKO, Sh.B., assistant; RODMIN, S.A., assistant, kand.med.nauk

Complications and death in surgical treatment of cancer of the
rectum. Klem.lrokt. no. 2:149-154 '60. (MIRA 14:11)
(RECTUM--CANCER)

DOLINKO, Sh.B., assistant

Prolapse of the distal portion of the sigmoid intestine in the
two-stemmed false anus. Elemp.prokt. no.2:170-173 '60. (MIRA 14:11)

(HERNIA)

(RECTUM---ANOMALIES AND DEFORMITIES)

AMINOV, A.M., prof.; DOLINKO, Sh.II.

Formation of an artificial anus. Khirurgia 38 no.10:103-
106 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (sav. .. prof. A.M. Aminov)
Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ANUS—SURGERY)

DOLINOV, K. Ye.

Gel formation of the hen-egg plasma. K. Dolinov.
Trudai Lab. Inochennykh Belka Bakterogo Oshcheda O.
Aviame No. 2, 21-7(1931).—Na salicylate, in concen-
tration of 3.3-35.3%, gels the white plasma, and in concen. higher
than 4.0%, gels the yellow plasma of the hen egg.
H. Cohen.

DOLINOV V.Ye.

CP

11F

Changes in the physicochemical constants of the hen's plasma on incubation. S. S. Perov and K. Dolinov. *Trubni Lab. Issledovaniya Polos Blizkogo Obshchego Organika No. 3, 3-204 (1932).*—The elec. const. of the white plasma changes from 76×10^{-4} , at the beginning of incubation, to 38×10^{-4} , on the 7th day of incubation; the const. of the yellow plasma remains const., 23×10^{-4} . The const. of the new, liquid plasma is 98×10^{-4} , and also remains unchanged on incubation. The n of the white plasma increases from 1.3363 to 1.3737 on the 4th day of incubation, to 1.3999 on the 8th and to 1.430 on the 13th. The n of the yellow plasma decreases from 1.4211 to 1.4120 on the 4th day, and to 1.4113 on the 8th. The n of the new plasma during incubation remains const. W. Cohen

APPENDIX METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

DOLINOV, K. Ye.

"On the Research Work Conducted by Members of the Division"
[paper read at a session of the institute's Scientific Council
held during the first half of 1955.] Proceedings of Inst.
Epidem. and Microbiol. im. Gamaleya, 1954-56.

Division of Dry Biological Preparations [Dolinov, K. Ye., head?]
Inst. Epidem. and Microbiol. im. Gamaleya, AMS USSR.

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

DOLINOV, M.Ye.; BJURLAKA, P.N., red.; YEFREMOV, I.A., red.; YEVGEN'YEV, B.S.,
red.; ZABELIN, I.M., red.; KAZANTSEV, A.P., red.; KUMKES, S.N., red.;
OBRUCHEV, S.V., red.; PRONIN, N.N., red.; ZHURAVLEVA, G.P., mlad.
red.; GOLITSYN, A.V., red. kart; KOSHELEVVA, S.M., tekhn. red.

[On land and sea] Na sushe i na more; povesti, rasskazy, ocherki.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo geogr.lit-ry, 1961. 543 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Voyages and travels)

BURLAKA, P.N., red.; YEFREMOV, I.A., red.; YEVGEN'YEV, B.S., red.;
ZABELIN, I.M., red.; KAZANTSEV, A.P., red.; KUMNES, S.N.,
red.; OBRUCHEV, S.V., red.; DOLINOV, M.Ye., red.; PRONIN,
N.N., otv. red.; ZHURAVLEVA, G.P., mladshiy red.; KOSHELEVA,
S.M., tekhn. red.; GOLITSYN, A.V., red. kart

[On land and sea; tales, stories and sketches] Na sushe i na
more; povesti, russkazy, ocherki. Moskva, Geografgiz, 1962.
645 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Voyages and travels) (Geography)

DOLINOV, V.

Widening the selection of glass finishing materials. Stroi.mat.,
izdel.1 konstr. 2 no.5:5-6 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Glass construction)

DOLINOV, Vadim Il'ich; KOSTINSKIY, D.N., redaktor; NOGINA, N.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Notes on Ethiopia] Zapiski ob Efiopii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
geogr. lit-ry, 1955. 35 p. (MIRA 9:4)
(Ethiopia--Description and travel)

DOLINOV, V. I.

Dolinov, V. I. - "Some problems of the effect of tissues on bacteria", Vrachet. delo, 1949, No. 5, paragraphs 401-46.

so: U-4630, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 23, 1949).

DOLINOV, V.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Effectiveness of tissue therapy in combination with other methods of treatment in various forms of endarteritis obliterans. Vrach.delo no.2;183-184 p '56.

(NIRA 9:7)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zaveduyushchiy professor Ya.M.Veloshin) pediatricheskogo i sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'-tetov (disskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ARTERIOSIS--DISEASES) (TISSUE EXTRACTS)

DOLINOV, V.I.

Preventing finger wounds in a cutting shop of a shoe factory.
Nov.khir.arkh. no.6:134 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii Odesskogo meditsinskogo insti-
tuta. (SHOE INSDUSTRY--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

DOLINOV, V. I., kand.med.nauk

On the other side of life. Zdorov'e 5 no.3:9-10 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:3)
(RESUSCITATION)

DOLINOV, V.K.; MELIKOV, Yu.V.; TULINOV, A.F.

Angular distributions of alpha particles from the reactions
 $C^{12}(d,d)B^{10}$ and $O^{16}(d,d)N^{14}$. Pis', v red. Zhur. eksper. i
teoret. fiz. 2 no.3:120-122 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernyy fiziki i
Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova.
Submitted June 4, 1965.

L 22837-66 EWT(m)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AF6003828

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/65/002/003/0120/0122

AUTHOR: Dolinov, V. K.; Melikov, Yu. V.; Tulinov, A. F.

ORG: Research Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

TITLE: Angular distributions of α particles from the reactions $C^{12}(d, \alpha)B^{10}$ and $O^{16}(d, \alpha)N^{14}$

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniya, v. 2, no. 3, 1965, 120-122

TOPIC TAGS: carbon, boron, oxygen, nitrogen, Alpha particle reaction, deuteron bombardment, angular distribution

ABSTRACT: As part of a study of nucleon clusters in light nuclei, the authors used deuterons accelerated to 12.4 Mev in a cyclotron to determine the angular distribution of the α particles from the reactions $C^{12}(d, \alpha)B^{10}$ and $O^{16}(d, \alpha)N^{14}$ at two values of the deuteron energy, 12.4 and 11.4 Mev. The target for the first reaction was a carbon film 130 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ thick, and for the second a lavaan film 890 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ thick. The particles were registered with silicon surface-barrier detectors. The

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angle between detector and deuteron beam could be varied from 10 to 165°. Plots of the angular distributions of the particles from the reactions are presented. The characteristic peculiarities of the angular distributions and the relatively weak dependence of the distribution on the deuteron energy indicated that the direct interaction plays a predominant role. The data are presently the subject of a theoretical analysis from the point of view of various direct-reaction mechanisms.
Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 04 Jun 65

Card 2/2 W

L 24539-66

ACC NR: AP6006348

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0071/0071

AUTHORS: Bryksin, V. I.; Yakobson, Ya. S.; Dol'nikov, Yu. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for studying the motions of the small joints of the human wrist.
Class 30, No. 178029 [announced by Central Scientific Research Institute of
Prostheses Fitting and Prostheses Construction (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut protezirovaniya i protezostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 71

TOPIC TAGS: anatomy, human engineering, skeletal mechanics

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for studying the motions of the small joints of the human wrist with the aid of strain-gauge sensing elements. The method allows the uninhibited movement of the fingers. Mercury-rubber sensing elements are fastened to an elastic glove in the region of the wrist joints. Each of the sensing elements is connected to an independent bridge measurement circuit for measuring the angular movements. In order to provide simultaneous

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UIC: 612.746--087

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

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L 24539-66

ACC NR: AP6006348

recording of the angular velocity and the angular acceleration, the mercury-rubber sensing elements are connected to the measurement bridge circuits through two auxiliary differential ladder networks.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 07Jan65

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820013-2"

DOLINSKA, Barbara; KLECZKOWSKI, Bogdan; PRONASZKO-RZEPECKA, Irena

Dystopia renis cruciata. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.33:1252-1254
16 Ag '65.

1. Z I Oddzialu Chorob Wewnętrznych (Ordynator: dr. B. Kleczkowski)
i z Pracowni Radiologicznej (Kierownik: dr. I. Pronaszko-Rzepecka)
Szpitala Miejskiego Nr. 6 w Warszawie.

DOLINSKA, Barbara; RADZIO, Czeslaw

Spontaneous hematoma of the rectus abdominis. Pol. tyg. lek. 20
no.12:441-443 22 Nr '65

1. Z I Oddzialu Chorob Wewnetrznych Szpitala Miejskiego Nr. 6
w Warszawie (Ordynator: lek. med. Bogdan Kleczkowski) i z
II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Studium Doskonalenia Lekarzy w War-
szawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. Jozef Dryjski).

SKOROWA, Irena; DOLINSKA, Grasyna

Allergic angina pectoris associated with bronchial asthma. Polski
tygod. lek. 16 no.9:343-345 27 I '61.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M. we Wrocławiu; kierownik:
prof. dr Zofia Czesowska.

(ASTHMA compl) (ANGINA PECTORIS compl)

CHACHAJ, Wladyslaw; DOLINSKA, Grazyna; WRZYSZCZ, Maria

Effect of the cold stimulus on 17-hydroxycorticosteroid
(17-OHS) secretion in patients with allergic bronchial
asthma. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.11:377-380 9 Mr '64.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Akademii Medycznej we
Wrocławiu (kierownik: prof. dr Aleksander Młosenski).

DOLINSKA-SZEJMFELD, Maria; RAJALSKI, Henryk

Generalobservation on health of children in the rural area Z.
Pediatria polska 30 no.10:975-984 Oct.'55.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Dzieci A M w Lodz. Kierownik: prof. dr.
med. Fr. Redlich. Lodz, Armii Czadwonej 15.
(RURAL CONDITIONS,
health of child. in Poland)
(PUBLIC HEALTH, statistics,
in Poland, health of child. in rural areas)

DOLINSKAYA, A.A.

2(0); 5(1); 6(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION Sov/2215
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni
D.I. Mendeleyeva

Referat nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot: sbornik No.2 [Scientific
Abstracts: Collection of Articles, Nr.2] Moscow,
Standartiz., 1953. 139 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsor: Agency: USSR. Komitet standartov, ser. 1
imernit. nauchn. priborov.

M.: S. V. Reshetina; Tech. Ed.: N. A. Kondrat'yeva.

PURPOSE: These reports are intended for scientists, researchers,
and engineers engaged in developing standards, measures, and
gages for the various industries.

CONTENTS: The volume contains 168 reports on standards of measurement and control. The reports were prepared by scientists of pribozory pri Sovete Ministriv SSSR (Commission on Standardization, Measures, and Measurement Instruments under the USSR Council of Ministers). The participating institutes are: VNIIM - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy metrologicheskii in-t imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva) in Leningrad; Sverdlovsk branch of this institute; VNIILK - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy inst. in-t nauchno-tekhnicheskikh izmerenii (All-Union Scientific and Technical Measurements Institute), sht. 1, Izmeritel'naya priborostroyeniya i nauchno-tekhnicheskaya radioelektronika (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Radioelectronics and Radioengineering Measurements) in Moscow; KhGIIMP - Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy in-t po izmereniyam i izmeritel'nym priborostroyeniym (Kharkov State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments); and NIIIM - Novosibirskiy gosudarstvennyy in-t po izmereniyam i izmeritel'nym priborostroyeniym (Novosibirsk State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments). No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Formula for a Platinum Resistance Thermometer in the Interval
-165 - 0°C

Afanas'eva, P.Z., B.M. Olyarnik, and N.Z. Dolgova [Received] (VNIIM).
Producing and Studying the Triple Point of Water

Zemskov, A.M., P.Z. Afanas'eva, A.M. Goraeva, Q.I. Klimovich,
Yu.P. Ezhov, and A.A. Dolinskaya [Received], International Com-
mission on Recalibration of Temperature Scales

Bul'danova, A.I. (Sverdlovsk Branch of VNIIM). Developing a Method
and Studying the Apparatus for Calibrating and Checking Radiative
Pyrometers in the 150-800°C Temperature Interval

Kasimir, Z.E., and Yu.S. Shpilevskiy (KhGIIMP). Studying Errors
in Reproducing the 0-50°C Temperature Interval of the International
Scale of Temperatures and Improving the Accuracy of the Checking
System

Fankul'natyan, Y.Ye., and Ye.S. Shpilevskiy (KhGIIMP). Designing
Card 15/27

Oleminik, R.N., P.Z. Afanas'eva, N.A. Dolgaya [Deceased], Z.V. Daitri-
jan, A.A. Dolinskaya, and I.V. Faibisoff. (VNIIM). Investigating
Data on New Thermometers of a New Type With Value of Division 8

KOLINSKOVICH, R.F.

116

Action of atropine and arecoline, after pneumoperitoneum, on the motor function of dog gastric intestinal tract
A. I. Lutinskaya, *J. Russ. Physiol. Med. 11*, 401 (1947). Subcutaneous injection of 1 mg. atropine caused the fasting dog's stomach to increase its resting periods by 42% and shorten its active period by 23%. However, when 800-800 cc. of air was introduced into the abdominal cavity before the atropine injection, the drug caused only a 17% reduction of the active periods and a lengthening of the resting periods by over 100%. When 3 mg. arecoline was used in a parallel expt., the drug alone increased the duration of active periods by 40% and the resting periods by 10%; preliminary air administration, however, shortened the resting period by 12% and lengthened the active periods by 33%. The dogs in the above expts. weighed 18 kg. (av.). The atropine injection alone caused the intestinal secretion to drop from 3.6 cc./hr. to 0.8 cc./hr., at the same time causing intestinal resting periods, lasting as long as 60 min., between the periods of activity. When the atropine was preceded by air administration, as above, the drug had enhanced activity: the resting periods lengthened to 100 min., while the secretion was at the 1.6 cc./hr. level. Arecoline, 3 mg., alone increased intestinal secretion to 0.3 cc./hr. and gave 45-min. periods; preliminary air administration shortened the periods to 38 min. and decreased secretion to 0.5 cc./hr.
G. M. Kosolapoff

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECOND EXP. NO.	SECOND MFT UNIV. CODE	CLASSIFICATION	TYPE SOURCE	STANDARD DEC. NO.
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DOLINSKAYA, A. T.

32696. Interseptivnyye vliyaniya s sheludkoi na reflektornoye otdeleniye :
sheludechnogo sckn. V SB'. Nervno-gumoral'nyye regul'yatsii deyatel'nosti
pishchenarit. Apparata, M., 1949, s. 87-97.--bibliogr: 11 naazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44, Moskva, 1949

KASHKIN, P.N.; DOLINSKAYA, A.T.; SOKOLOVA, N.M.; KORNEV, P.G., professor, direktor;
KUPALOV, T.S., professor, svedmyushchiy.

Bactericidal properties of the natural gastric juices. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i
immun. no.8:59-64 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Institut kostnokhirurgicheskogo tuberkuliza (for Kornev). 2. Fisiologicheskiy otdel im. O.P.Pavlova (for Kupalov). (Gastric juice)

USSR/Biology - Physiology

FD-2279

Card 1/1 Pub 33-10/18

Author : Dolinskaya, A. T.

Title : The effect of gastric juice and the act of eating on the secretory function of the stomach in esophagostomized patients operated on in connection with cancer of the larynx

Periodical : Fiziol. zhur. 40, 597-602, Sep-Oct 1954

Abstract : Studied certain aspects of the pathological activity of the gastric glands and investigated the effect of stimulation of receptors in the stomach (by food and natural gastric juice introduced directly into the stomach) and the act of eating on reflex secretion of gastric juice. The experiments were conducted on esophagostomized patients who had been operated on in connection with cancer of the larynx. Tables. No references.

Institution: Gastric-Juice Laboratory of the Department of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov of the Institute of Experimental Medicine

Submitted : December 15, 1953

DOLINSKAYA, E.S.; GAMAYUNOV, N.I.; BERKOVICH, T.M.

Using radioisotopes for examining the thermal gradient transfer
of moisture in the "raw" asbestos cement. Trudy NIIAsbestsementa
no.19:80-95 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

GALICH, P.N.; GOLUCHENKO, I.T.; GUTYRYA, A.A.; GUTYRYA, V.S.; DOLINSKAYA,
E.S.; MOZDOR, Ye.V.; NEIMARK, I.Ye.

Nature of cokelike deposits formed on CaC-type molecular sieves in
the cracking of n. alkanes. Neftekhimiia 2 no.2:193-195 Mr-Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut khimii polimerov i monomerov AN USSR i Institut
fizicheskoy khimii imeni Pisarzhhevskogo AN USSR, Kiyev.
(Paraffins) (Cracking process)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820013-2

DOLINSKAYA, E.S., inzh.; STUKOVNINA, L.Ya., inzh.; MESHKOV, G.V., inzh.;
BERKOVICH, T.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

System of teaming slate on the SM-398 unlined mechanized flow
line. Stroi. mat. 10 no.10:10-11 O '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000410820013-2"

DOLINSKAYA, K.N.

ALEKSEYEVA, N.P.; DOLINSKAYA, K.N.; ZVEREV, A.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk,
zaveduyushchii.

Renal adenocarcinoma in a 13 months old child. Sov.med. 17 no.9:33-34 S '53.
(MLRA 6:9)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye dorozhnoy bol'nitsy Tashkentskoy zheleznoy
dorogi (for Zverev). 2. Patologoanatomiceskoye otdeleniye dorozhnoy bol'-
nitsy Tashkentskoy zheleznoy dorogi. (Kidneys--Tumors)

ZVEREV, A.I.

ZVEREV, A.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; DOLINSKAYA, K.N.

Primary cancer of the liver in an 11-year-old child. Khirurgiiia
no.3:77-78 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (nach. A.I.Zverev) i patologo-
anatomicheskogo otdeleniya (nach.K.N.Dolinskaya) TSentral'noy
bol'nitsy Tashkentskoy shchelkovoy dorogi.

(LIVER, neoplasms,
in child, primary malignant)

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological) Nervous System. S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, No 31194

Author : Dolinskaya K.N., Alimov B.A.

Inst : Not Given

Title : On the Pathomorphology of Trichodesmine Toxic Encephalitis (Preliminary Report).

Orig Pub : V sb: Vopr. krayevoy patol. Geliotrop. distrofiiye pochenii. Trichodesmin. ontsefilit. Tashkent, AN UzSSR, 1956, 171-181.

Abstract : Characteristic changes for the given disease were correlated by observations of animals during experimental poisoning of their serum with gray trichodesmin. However, in man the necrotic component of encephalitis is more expressed, while, of the internal organs, mainly the lungs are effected, but not the digestive organs as in animals.

Card : 1/1

DOLINSKAYA, Kseniya Nikolayevna

[Pathological anatomy of chronic diarrhea in children] Pato-
logicheskaya anatomiya khronicheskikh detskikh ponosov. Tashkent,
Medgiz UzSSR, 1959. 309 p.
(DIARRHEA)

DOLINSKAYA, K.N., dotsent; NURMUKHAMEDOV, R.M., assistant

Rare complication of echinococcus cysticus. Med. zhur.
Uzb. no.4:69-70 Ap '60. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. -- prof. G.N. Terekhov) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta i kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii lechebnogo fakul'teta (zav. - dotsent A.I. Bayyer [deceased]).

(LIVER--HYDATIDS)

DOLINSKAYA, K.N.

Mycosis in antibacterial therapy. Sber.nauch.trud., TashGMI 22:371-
381 '62. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomi (zav. kafadroy - zasluzheonyy
deyatel' nauki UzSSR prof. G.N. Terekhov) Tashkentskogo gosudarstven-
nogo meditsinskogo instituta.

BUNIN, K.P.; DOLINS'KA, L.A.

eutectic crystallization in gray cast iron. Dop. AM URSS no.6:
457-464 '50. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Chlen-korespondent Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR (for Bunin);
2. Dnipropetrovsk'kiy metalurgiyniy institut imeni Stalina.
(Cast iron--Metallography)

Diffusion of carb
Dolmakaia, V.
Zigzag road
summary).—Micro
in telebarite show
inclusion in intercrys-
tal diffusion pipes
intercrys-
talic grains. This
used to predict struc-
ture of cementite at various levels of C
content. K. P. Jang and F. A.
India Met. Inst., Deemed University,
D.A.T. N.S.R. 105, 45-75 mm.
Investigation of structural changes
that in the process of coalescence of
hydrate the transportation of C occurs
through the cementite matrix or
data obtained might eventually be
M. O. Hohwatty

(1)

0000

DOLINSKAYA, L.A.

mst

2

Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute

Vol. 176 Part 3

Mar. 1954

Metallography

On the Nature of the Eutectic Graphite in Grey Cast Iron.
K. P. Bunnin and L. A. Dolinskaya. (*Litinoe Proizvodstvo*,
1953, 8, (3), 21-23). [In Russian]. A metallographic investi-
gation of grey cast iron, with special reference to the forma-
tion of eutectic graphite is reported. Specimens were pre-
pared from an iron containing 4.3-4.4% C, 0.15% Si, and
0.30% Mn. Melts of 100 g. were heated to 1200-1900° C.
and cooled under different conditions. Microscopical investi-
gation of sections of specimens so prepared established that
the colonies of eutectic graphite grow from one centre. The
crystallization of this type of graphit takes place not simul-
taneously from a large number of centres, but in successive
stages in time and space, and at the same time as the crystal-
lization of austenite. — L.K.

DOLINSKAYA, L.A.

~~Monocrystal~~ structure of eutectic austenite in gray iron. Dop. AM
URSR no.3:183-1.85 '54. (MIRA 8:4)

1. Dniprozerninsk'iy vechirniy metalurgichniy institut im. Arsenieva. Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chленом Akademii nauk USSR
V.N.Svechnikovym.
(Austenite)

DOLINEKAYA, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Wheel hardening in vertical apparatuses starting at temperatures
of furnace heating. Metalloved.i term.cbr.met. no.2:58-61 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut.
(Steel--Hardening) (Car wheels)

18.7100

77556
SOV/129-60-2-11/13

AUTHOR: Dolinskaya, L. A. (Candidate of Technical Sciences)

TITLE: Wheel Quenching From Furnace Heating in Vertical Machine

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1950, Nr 2, pp 58-61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to enhance the wear-resistance of railroad wheels and produce hubs and webs with a high degree of ductility, a vertical quenching machine (Abstracter's note: of standard design) was designed by I. G. Uzlov. Inasmuch as furnace heating is practiced in mass production of wheels, the author studied the adaptability of the vertical machine for quenching from furnace heating in wheels made of steel with 0.63% C. Specimens were heated in a shaft-type chamber furnace to 860-880° C. By way of comparison, a batch was quenched on the regular horizontal machine and another batch in the vertical machine for

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Wheel Quenching From Furnace Heating In
Vertical Machine

77598
SOV/129-60-2-11/13

120-250 sec; subsequent tempering in a chamber furnace
at 450-500° C lasted for 5 hr. The following
mechanical properties were determined:

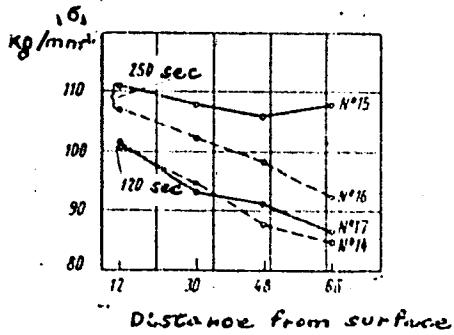
Key to Table 1. (a) Serial number of wheels; (b)
quenching machine; (c) wheel rpm; (d) quenching period
in sec; (e) mechanical properties at a depth of 30 mm;
(f) tensile strength kg/mm²; (g) elongation %; (h)
reduction of area %; (i) horizontal; (j) vertical.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)		
				(f)	(g)	(h)
14	(i)	21	120	97	16,5	34
16		21	250	101	14,5	31,5
17		120	120	97,5	16,5	36
15	(j)	120	250	110	11,5	21,5

Card 2/4

Wheel Quenching From Furnace Heating in
Vertical Machine77593
SOV/129-60-2-11/13

Mechanical properties of all specimens quenched for 120 sec met State Standard requirements (GOST 6362-52). Quenching for 250 sec increased ultimate strength but impaired plastic properties which, nevertheless, remained above State Standard requirements. Advantages of quenching in vertical machines: (1) Mechanical properties of wheel rims remain almost unchanged along the entire cross section (see Fig. 2). (2) Remachined wheels retain initial strength and hardness.



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Fig. 2. Changes of mechanical properties along the rim cross section:
— quenching in vertical machine;
--- quenching in horizontal machine.

Wheel Quenching From Furnace Heating In
Vertical Machine

77593
SOV/129-60-2-11/13

(3) High strength is observed not only along the contact surface but also on side surfaces. (4) Micro-structural investigations of contact surfaces failed to reveal any grain products of martensite decomposition or acicular troostite. Decreased amounts of ferrite throughout the cross section with the exception of the zone near the surface testify to the high cooling rates in the corresponding metal layers within the critical temperature range resulting in greater refining of pearlite. (5) Due to the absence of martensite the process of temper brittleness is inhibited. Credit is given to S. I. Stupel' and A. M. Burbyga for participation in the work. There are 4 figures; and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Tube Institute
(Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut)

Card 4/4

DOLINSKAYA, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; LIMINA, L.P., inzh.

Characteristics of the structure and properties of boiler steels
of the perlite class. Teploenergetika 8 no.11:48-51 N :51.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut.
(Steel, Heat-resistant—Metallography)

S/129/62/000/002/005/014
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Dolinskaya, L.A., Rizol', A.I., Candidates of Technical Sciences and Nekrasova, S.Z., Andreyeva, F.M. Engineers

TITLE: Recrystallization of cold-drawn stainless steel

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov. no. 2, 1962, 34 - 36

TEXT: The influence of long-duration holding at temperatures of the beginning and end of recrystallization was studied for the stainless steel 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T), using pipe specimens with 30% deformation during the last pass. These were heated at a rate of 600 - 800 °C per minute to various temperatures between 600 and 1 200 °C in steps of 50 °C. The specimens were heated without holding at the final temperature and with holding times of 10 minutes and 3 hours, respectively. The temperatures were measured by chromel-alumel thermocouples, fitted into one of the specimens and recorded by means of a high-speed potentiometer. The changes in the microstructure, hardness, mechanical properties at 350 °C, content of combined Ti, number of Card 1/2 ✓

Recrystallization of ...

S/129/62/000/002/005/014
E073/E335

interference points on the X-ray diffraction patterns and type II stresses as a function of the temperature, heating and holding time were studied. New grains appeared on heating the specimens to 750 °C and holding for 3 hours. In the case of 10-minute holding times the new grains appeared at 800 °C and if the holding time was reduced to zero new grains formed only at 975 °C. The temperature interval of recrystallization narrows very considerably during the first ten minutes of holding time: in the case of zero holding time, the recrystallization temperature range is 975 - 1 050 °C; the respective values for a 10-minute holding time are 800 - 840 °C and for a 3-hour holding time they are 750 - 850 °C. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy NITI

Card 2/2

18.110

34851

5/135/02/000/013/003/00
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Yankovskiy, V. M., Dolinskaya, L. A., Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Structural changes in resistance welding and subsequent heat treatment

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 3, 1962, 11 - 13

TEXT. The authors analyzed factors affecting the quality of joints in grade "10" steel pipes, welded by the resistance process. The relationship between the heating rate during welding and the rate of structural changes during heating was investigated. As a result of structural changes in some sections martensite type structures were formed and the plastic properties of the metal were reduced. The causes of martensite and troostite formation in electric welded pipes are the high heating and cooling rates during the welding process. The presence of martensite is one of the factors causing failure of pipes in the welds or in the intermediate zone during technological tests. Heat treatment of pipes within a temperature range from 700 to 920°C, considerably improves the results of technological tests. Best results are assured by normalization at

Card 1/2

X

Structural changes in...

S/135/62/000/.03/003/009
A006/A101

920°C. One of the causes for obtaining improved result's from technological tests, is the removal of martensite after heat treatment and the increased ductility of the joint in the intermediate zone. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Pipes)

Card 2/2

X

YANKOVSKIY, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; DOLINSKAYA, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Structural changes during resistance welding and subsequent heat treatment. Svar. proizv. no.3:11-13 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut.
(Electric welding) (Steel--Metallography)

S/096/62/000/006/003/011
E193/E583

AUTHORS: Dolinskaya, L.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Vashchenko, T.P. and Kadinova, A.S., Engineers

TITLE: The effect of heat-treatment conditions on the
structure and properties of steels 12Kh1MF (12Kh1MF)
and 15Kh1Mf (15Kh1Mf)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, no. 6, 1962, 20 - 24

TEXT: Cr-Ce-V steels, 12Kh1MF and 15Kh1Mf, are widely
used in the manufacture of boilers as materials for steam
conduits and manifold tubes. It has been found, however, that
when heat-treatment recommended for these steels (normalizing
and tempering at 750 - 760 °C) is applied to such tubes, a final
product is obtained which lacks homogeneity of its mechanical
properties, the impact strength in particular. Thus, in the
case of thick-walled tubes the impact-strength values greater
than 20 kgm/cm² and lower than 2 kgm/cm² have been observed.
Preliminary study of the manufacturing process revealed that
the cooling rates during the normalisation treatment varied

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S/096/62/000/C06/003/011
E195/E385

The effect of heat-treatment ...

within very wide limits. Since this factor could be responsible for the wide variation in the mechanical properties, the investigation described in the present paper was undertaken. The effect of the rate of cooling from the austenitic range on the mechanical properties of the steels studied before and after tempering was investigated in the following manner. Test pieces, 14 x 14 x 60 mm, cut from hot-rolled tubes, were heated to 980 °C, held at this temperature for 30 min and then cooled in the furnace and in air, or quenched in water or oil. The cooling rates obtaining in industrial practice were simulated by cooling in air and reducing the cooling rate by the application of metal jackets. In this way, the following cooling rates were ensured: 2400 °C/min (water quenching); 800 °C/min (oil quenching); 43 °C/min (air cooling); 8.3 °C/min (air cooling in a thin jacket); 3.7 °C/min (air cooling in a thick jacket); 1 °C/min (furnace cooling). The impact strength of specimens cooled from the austenitic range was determined and their microstructure examined, similar experiments being conducted on specimens normalized and tempered.

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S/096/62/000/006/003/011
E193/E383

The effect of heat-treatment

at various temperatures. The effect of various heat-treatment conditions on the ductile-brittle transition temperature was also studied. Several conclusions were reached.

1) As the rate of cooling from the austenitic range is reduced, the impact strength of steel 12Kh1MF after tempering (5 hrs at 750 °C) increases from about 16 kgm/cm² for water-quenched

material to about 22 kgm/cm² for furnace-cooled specimens.

2) The impact strength of steel 15Kh1M1F (tempered for 5 hours at 750 °C) decreases with decreasing rate of cooling from the austenitic range, reaching a minimum of about

6 kgm/cm² at the cooling rates of 3.7 - 8.5 °C per min, i.e. at rates which obtain in industry during normalizing of tubes of various sizes.

3) The impact strength of steel 15Kh1M1F after normalizing (cooling from the austenitic range at a rate of 4 - 6 °C per min) and tempering is lower than that of steel 12Kh1MF after the same treatment.

4) The impact strength of steel 12Kh1MF after tempering does

Card 3/65

S/096/62/000/006/003/011
E193/E585

The effect of heat-treatment

not change if normalizing is replaced by quenching. On the other hand, the impact strength of steel 15Kh1M1F after quenching and tempering is considerably higher than after normalizing and tempering (14 kgm/cm^2 in the former and 6 kgm/cm^2 in the latter case).

5) Some melts of steel 15Kh1M1F show a tendency to temper brittleness, the impact strength of some test pieces tempered at 700°C being as low as 1 kgm/cm^2 . The critical tempering-temperature range is $500 - 750^\circ\text{C}$, the upper limit of this range varying between 650 and 750°C , depending on the nature of the melt.

6) The wider the critical tempering-temperature range and the steeper the temperature gradient in the tube during heat-treatment, the greater is the risk of embrittlement.

7) The effect of the rate of cooling from the austenitic range on the ductile-to-brittle transition temperature is demonstrated in Fig. 4, where the impact strength of steel 12Kh1M1F (graph a)

Card 4/6 5

The effect of heat-treatment....

S/096/62/000/006/003/011
E193/E585

and 15Kh1M1F (graph 5), tempered for 3 hours at 750 °C, is plotted against the test temperature (°C), various curves relating to specimens which had been cooled from the austenitic range at the following rates: 1) 1 °C/min; 2) 3.7 °C/min; 3) 0.5 °C/min; 4) 48 °C/min; 5) 800 °C/min; 6) 2 400 °C/min. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION:

Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy
institut (Ukrainian Scientific Research Tube
Institute)

Card 5/6 5

S/137/62/000/009/017/033
AC06/A101

AUTHORS:

Dolinskaya, L. A., Rizol', A. I., Mal'tsev, V. F., Nekrasova, S. Z.,
Andreyeva, Ye. M., Luk'yanenko, L. P.

TITLE:

Investigation of phenomena occurring in cold-drawn stainless pipes
during heating

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 9, 1962, 73, abstract 91449
(In collection: "Proiz-vo trub", no. 6, Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat,
1962, 127 - 133)

TEXT:

The authors studied the effect of holding time upon temperature limits of the recrystallization range in the treatment of cold-drawn 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) stainless steel pipes. Branches of these pipes were heated in a laboratory Silit furnace at 600 - 1,200°C, every 500°C, at a rate of 600 - 800 degree/min. Heating was performed with 3 hours 10 min holding, then the specimens were air-cooled. During the investigation of heat treated specimens, the authors determined microstructure, H_V , mechanical properties at 850°C, the content of bound Ti, the number of interference spots (pricks) on the lines of radiographs,

Card 1/2

Investigation of phenomena occurring in...

S/137/62/000/009/017/033
A006/A101

and stresses of the II order. Changes in the stresses of II order were determined from the width of interference lines. X-raying of a rotating specimen was carried out on a YPC -5 M (URS-501) ionization unit. In heating to 750°C the first recrystallization grains appear in the pipe structure. The temperature of 750°C may be considered as the onset of recrystallization of the specimen. Heating of deformed steel is accompanied by its softening manifested in a reduction of σ_b , σ_s , and hardness, with simultaneous increase of δ and removal of stresses of the II order. Softening of steel begins before the appearance of new grains, whilst the deformed structure is preserved (phenomenon of recovery). It is completed at 800 - 850°C. When heating to over 1,100°C, a decrease of the mechanical properties of the steel is observed, which is caused by intensive grain growth. The determination of bound Ti contained in the specimens, depending on the heating temperature, has shown that there are maximum amounts of bound Ti in the steel at temperatures corresponding to maximum hardness (950°C in the case of 3-hour holding and 1,050°C in the case of heating without holding). If the steel is heated over temperatures corresponding to hardness maxima, Ti carbides are dissolved.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]
Card 2/2

T. Rumyantseva

DOLINSKAYA, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; NEKRASOVA, S.Z., inzh.

Changes of structure during the heating of cold-drawn stainless steel. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.8:22-24 Ag '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut.
(Steel, Stainless--Metallography)
(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

DOLINSKAYA, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Quality of boiler tubes made of 12Kh1MF steel. Stal' 23 no.3:
247-251 M- '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut.
(Steel alloys--Metallography) (Pipes, Steel)

ACCESSION NR: AP4030669

S/0129/64/000/001/0036/0038

AUTHOR: Dolinskaya, L. A.; Rizol', A. I.; Andreyeva, Ye. M.; Nekrasova, Ts. Z.

TITLE: Heat treatment of nonrusting pipes

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 4, 1964, 36-38

TOPIC TAGS: stainless pipe heat treatment, cold rolled stainless pipe, cold drawn stainless pipe, heat treatment, nonrusting pipe, mechanical property, grain size

ABSTRACT: In view of the stringent demands imposed on nonrusting pipes with respect to their mechanical properties and grain size, they are subjected to special heat treatment under continuous fast movement through furnaces at low temperatures (with no holding) and cooling in the air. To equalize results, cold drawn pipes are heated to 960-980°C, cold rolled pipes to 1060-1080°C. To verify recrystallization conditions, the authors subjected samples of Kh18N9T steel to heating in laboratory furnace to temperatures of 550 to 1200°C with or without holding them after that in the furnace. It was found that the recrystallization temperature of rolled pipes is lower because of the greater deformation rate, as compared to

Card 1 1/2